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DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF

ILFORD DRY
PLATES,

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 12, 15,
and are offering the same at popular prices.

SENSITIZED ALBUMINIZED
PAPER,
1 lb. per tin.

CHIAP AND RELIABLE.
DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & CO., LTD.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

OUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING
PARTIES has just been received and may be
obtained filled with any of our WINES or
SPIRITS at cost price.

PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refresh-
ment is needed as they are suffering from SEA-
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.

The FLASK is well made and finished, and
when empty it will be worth keeping for domestic
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or
other nourishment for Children; or Tea, Coffee,
Soup or other Fluid nourishment in tiffin
baskets.

THESE SAMPLE FLASKS
can be obtained filled at the following prices
each:—

P O R T .
B-50 cents. C-65 cents. D-80 cents.

S H E R R Y .
B-45 cents. C-50 cents. D-60 cents.

B R A N D Y .
A-60 cents. B-65 cents. C-80 cents.

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D-140 cents. E-170 cents.

W H I S K Y .
B-45 cents. D-60 cents. E-65 cents.

IRISH WHISKY.
A-50 cents. C-70 cents.

B O U R B O N .
60 cents.

J A M A I C A R U M .
60 cents.

A - G I N .
35 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

BIRTH.
On the 7th instant at Fernside, Robinson
Road, the wife of Mr. E. BURNIE, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

WHY SHOULD CHINA SUE
FOR PEACE?

But for the fact of the one-sided and ridiculous
comment on the situation in China made by
the writer of the leading article that appeared in
the *Daily Press* to-day, containing a side-thrust
at this journal, we should have treated our
contemporary's remarks with silent contempt, but
as the *Hongkong Telegraph* happens to be
numbered among those journals which are
alleged to have endeavoured to deny the
Japanese success, that their eyes to patent
facts, and represented China's causes as just, we
cheerfully avail ourselves of this opportunity to
express a candid opinion on the hysterical
vainglory of those who make "the wish father
of the thought and whose writings can only be
characterised as childishly foolish;" and
although it may be impossible not to feel some
pity for them in the deep humiliation that no
doubt awaits them, just to use the *Daily
Press* (our simile) as one pitiful, the condemned
criminal, yet it must be admitted that their fate
is the natural sequence of their own folly and
impudence.

The subject of our contemporary's article now
under notice is Reuter's latest "squib" setting
forth that China has formally appealed to the
Powers to intervene in her quarrel with Japan;
that the various Cabinets are discussing the ap-
peal, and that Great Britain and France are willing
to co-operate, but shall do to take the initiative.
And rashly jumping to the conclusion that this
rumour, which is probably as reliable as the
other ridiculous *canards* wired out by Reuter
since the commencement of hostilities, the *Daily
Press* indulges in hysterical ravings, impudent
abuse, and wholly unjustifiable assertions which
have scarcely ever been equalled, much less
surpassed, even by the writer of the *Press*.

Gazette, who recently appeared on the scene
as the trumpeter for the Japanese Government
in Shanghai, and whose shallow reasoning
and childlike reliance upon the allegations
of the Japanese News Bureau has done and
again made his subsidised journal the laughing-
stock of the general public in the Far East. One
or two quotations from to-day's *Daily Press* will
show a glance the hollow nature of his base-
less assertions, and will leave, we believe, little
doubt in the minds of our readers as to the
childlike nature of an old woman's confidence
in the ability of Japan to have at this early stage
in the war—before the Japanese army has met
the Chinese on anything like equal terms and
while Monkden even has not been reached—
effected a *Coup d'état* and created such a
scare in Peking that the Chinese Government
has, in *extremis*, sued for peace through the
channel of the Western Powers to complete restora-
tion of health.

For his services in connection with the Plague
in Hongkong, the Mikado has awarded Dr.
Kitasata the Order of the Middle Rising Sun,
Measa, Okada and Miyamoto, the Doctor's
assistants, have also been decorated.

CHAU SUM, a notorious criminal with six
previous convictions for larceny, was sentenced to
six months' imprisonment by Mr. Hastings
at the Police Court this morning for purloining
one and a half catfish of sungsas.

SHEN KUEN her Latin—"What," asked the flippant
young man, "was the name of Lot's wife?"
"Sal," answered the young woman from Boston,
and the flippant young man was afraid to ask on
what premises she based her conclusion.

A BANGKOK contemporary says that the new
rise is beginning to arrive at that port, and rice
prospects in the Petru district are said to be
excellent. Accounts from up-river are not so
satisfactory, but a good season is generally
anticipated.

The Japanese Government is rumoured to have
decided to lend large sums of money to the
N.Y.K. and the O.S.K. for the purchase of several
more foreign vessels. Other steamship com-
panies are said to be agitating against what
they assert is unjustifiable favoritism.

Mr. Walk-the-Boards—I've got a really first-
class engagement at last.

Second Actor—What is it?

Mr. Walk-the-Boards—I've been hired to play a
part in which I have to cook and eat a plate of
real ham and eggs at every performance.

Possibly it never occurred to the *Daily Press*

man that he should, when writing in this reckless
and purposeless strain, support his allegations
with carefully compiled facts and show cause
why China should, at the present time, suddenly
shift her policy with the rapidity of a weather-
cock and sue for "the good offices of the Powers
to assist her to patch up a peace;" but it is
more probable that an endeavour was made to
raise up evidence without success, and hence a
glaring omission which stamps the whole article
as empty verbiage, without significance or mean-
ing, and points to the necessity of an intelligent
inquiry being instituted as to the grounds on
which at the present time China has cause to
sue for peace. In recent issues we draw
attention to the fact of there being only one
real danger threatening the existence of the
Ming dynasty, namely, an insidious, for
within China's own gates—the Kiao-ho-hai, Tsaid
and White Lily secret societies. At the same time
stress was laid on the point that there is no
more danger of the United States rising at
the moment than there is of the Japanese reaching
Peking on the 10th instant, or of the Slaves
effecting a *coup* in Siam. Then why should
the Chinese Government, before the war has
actually gone beyond a few unimportant
skirmishes, so大力 sue for peace? Why
should the advisers of the Emperor Kuan-kuo
show a lamentable lack of the patient,
plodding and dogged perseverance to which
their success was attributable to Tonkin in 1783-
84 and at Kulej a few years previously? For
our part—and we feel sure we are echoing the
opinion of at least nine-tenths of those who are
in a position to arrive at a fair estimate of the
strength of the contending forces—we are utterly
at a loss to comprehend why the Chinese
Government should do anything of the kind.
Everything would seem to point to the contrary,
as being the only safe policy of the virtual rulers
of the Middle Kingdom; their troops have never
met with a defeat worthy the name since the
commencement of hostilities in August, whilst
very large numbers of Chinese 'braves' must by
this time have been massed in Manchuria ready
to give battle to the Japanese when it suits them
to do so. China has from the first played a
waiting game and we shall be surprised indeed
if she throws up the sponge before she has had
a bout with her adversary on something like
equal terms. Of course there may be some secret
cause for what would appear a shameful surrender,
but it has not transpired yet, and in view of the
fact that China has all to gain and nothing to
lose by fighting the Japanese to a finish, and
that suing for peace, involving the loss of prestige,
face, superiority over Korea, and a heavy
indemnity, would speedily be followed by a
revolution within her own borders, we must, until
full confirmation of Reuter's last message has
been received, decline to believe that the
success—whatever it amounts to—of the
Japanese in Manchuria, has had any other
effect on the Chinese than to have stimulated
their desire to crush the nation that has wilfully
and without justification of any kind, so
wantonly disturbed the peace of the Orient.
The Chinese Waterloo has yet to be fought.

A KOBE contemporary states that Capt. Brinkley,
Editor of the *Japan Mail*, has forwarded a
cheque for \$10 to Mr. Tenant, Editor of the
Japan Gazette, in payment of legal expenses
incurred in connection with the charge of literary
tress of special telegrams preferred by the former
against the latter. The allegation was withdrawn
by the *Mail* on October 19th, but Mr. Tenant
under the peculiar circumstances, very properly
declined to accept this disavowal and instituted
legal proceedings.

The London *Daily News*, Berlin correspondent
recently reported as follows:—Sertous landings
have taken place on the Baltic canal, even at
places where it is already finished. While here
before vessels with a draught of ten feet have
been able to pass through the canal as far as
Rendsburg, a vessel drawing only six feet
rounded the other day between Lernsen and
Landwehr. Enormous masses of earth have
burst the protecting dyke to the extent of fully
150 feet and have fallen into the canal. Several
vessels have had to make a circuit around the
Jutland North Cape during the past few days.
Great fear is felt lest these slips be repeated
and the passage obstructed.

Under the heading "Korean References" the
Hyde News of October 31st says:—"We
may expect to hear that Count Yamagata has
again set his army in motion on the road to
Mukden, for no time will be lost in putting the
crown upon what has been accomplished, and
then we must look for another period of waiting
to the distance from Chilien-chen to the
Manchurian capital is slowly traversed. It is
likely to be well into the second week of Novem-
ber ere its walls appear in sight. Meantime it
is a matter of some wonder that more is not heard
of the Second Army Corps operating under Count
Oyama against Port Arthur. There are said
to be only 13,000 Chinese troops in the
Kinshu peninsula, while the invading force is
not less than 32,000 men and may be as many
as 30,000. The garrison of Kinshu itself was
only 2,000; it can have made no stand and would
probably fall back upon the main body
in the great fortress. If on the contrary, each
small place retains its garrison and they can be
attacked and destroyed in succession, Count
Oyama's task will be comparatively easy. But
in either case we ought to know by this time
what is being done."

THE JAPAN MAIL says: "If it was a mere
coincidence that the two invasions of China—
the intrusions into Manchuria by the First Army Corps
and the landing of the Second Army Corps on
the Liaotung peninsula—took place on the same
day, people will not be persuaded to regard it
as a coincidence that the Emperor Yang was captured on
the day that the Emperor Wu raised his standard in
Hiroshima, Manchuria and Liaotung were
invaded simultaneously. Port Arthur will be
taken on the Emperor's birthday. These are
coups of a strongly dramatic character. It is
playing the game of war on the real stage with a
degree of assurance and precision that would be
very interesting were they less startling. Fine
prophetic twaddle this! The Emperor's birthday
has come and gone and Port Arthur has not
yet been taken."

We are authorised to state that there is not a
scintilla of truth in the allegation made in a
recent issue of the *Sentinel* in which that
blatant humbug and social party chaff, Alfred
S. Dyer, in dealing with the Opium Commission
says that the latest move "is the concentrated
publication by the great millionaire Hongkong
Opium Contractor, of a pamphlet in defence of
opium, which states, amongst other things, that
not a single opium smoker was a victim of the
late great plague in the colony!" And now we
would like to know what excuse the Editor of
the *Sentinel* will propound for these impudent
and lying allegations! Surely he will not go
the length of asserting that the end and the
antipodalists have in view justifies such means as
this of propelling up their weak, contemptible
and tottering cause! It is a fact that a large
number of opium smokers were victims of the
deadly plague.

THE UNITED STATES ELECTIONS.
The Republican representation in the House
of Representatives exceeds that of the combined
Democratic and Populist parties by a majority of
fifteen.

Mr. Wilson, the author of the present *Twenty-Five*,
was defeated in Virginia.

THE AMER.
The Amir of Afghanistan has completely
recovered from his late illness.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Hongkong Rifle Association's annual
meeting will be held on the 23rd and 24th
instant.

The British cruiser *Aspasia* came out of Kowloon
Dock this afternoon, and will leave for the North
tomorrow week.

The British gunboat *Rattler* returned to
Bangkok on the 23rd ulto, after having been
cruising for a week.

THE steamship *Afghan*, chartered by
the Nippon Yulen Kaisha, which left Yokohama
for Kobe on the morning of the 1st instant,
collided with another steamer outside the harbour.
The *Afghan* was so much damaged that
her cargo had to be transhipped to another
chartered steamer.

The British gunboat *Plover* arrived at Nagasaki
from Yokohama on the 31st ulto.

New steamers for the Northern Pacific line is
the latest report from Vancouver.

The gold production of the world this year is
estimated at \$170,000,000, an increase over last
year of \$15,000,000.

As dredging is stated to be prevalent in Korea
and certain districts in Japan, all castles from
the childlike nature of an old woman's confidence
in the ability of Japan to have at this early stage
in the war—before the Japanese army has met
the Chinese on anything like equal terms and
while Monkden even has not been reached—
effected a *Coup d'état* and created such a
scare in Peking that the Chinese Government
has, in *extremis*, sued for peace through the
channel of the Western Powers to complete restora-
tion of health.

THE King of Siam, whose illness has caused
considerable uneasiness for some time past. In
the 27th ulto he was still in bed, but one
of his attendants is reported to have been
admitted to the King's presence.

THE *Bangkok Times* says that Siam task is in
good demand just now, especially in Hongkong,
but that the supplies are somewhat scarce.

DOWN IN TONKIN, when editors fall out, they
draw their pistols and commence shooting.
Philadelphia works a less fatal plan, but one
with greater suffering. In that populous city the
editor who has a grievance banquets his foeman
and lets him up with dyspepsia.

THE grave of our somewhat mystic and mythical
ancestress Eve is said to be visited by over
40,000 pilgrims every year. It is to be seen at
Jedidah, in a cemetery outside the city walls.
The tomb is fifty cubits long and twelve wide.
The Arabs' entertain a belief that Eve was the
tallest woman who ever lived.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Rome that the
Congregation of the Propaganda have sent
numerous subsidies to the Catholic missions in
China in view of recent events. The Vatican
is in communication with France, which has
a protectorate over the missions. In order
that it may intervene in the matter, the European Powers
in favour of the missions, who have sent to
the Vatican several reports.

THE *Stam Free Press* of the 26th ulto, says—
"The *Hiddes*, 80 days out from Hongkong and
about whose safety some fears were entertained,
has been signalled, and is shortly expected at
Koh-si-chang. The *Ray of Naples* is loading
rice for the Arracan Company at Koh-si-chang.
She is bound for Europe. The *Shandong* left
Koh-si-chang harbour on Tuesday evening. The
Byzantine is loading tea for the Borneo Company
at Koh-si-chang.

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THE *Stam Free Press* of the 26th ulto, says—
"The *Hiddes*

charcoal with exquisite taste. The bass solo of Verdi's "Il Rege" was admirably rendered by Mr. J. F. Kral, who not only owns a grand voice but knows how to use it with effect. That accomplished and popular soprano, Mrs. Hagen, who was announced to sing Hutchinson's "Pierrot," was unable to be present and as the duet from "Ruy Blas" also collapsed, the entertainment was brought to a close by grand dramatic rendering of "Spinto Gentil" by Signor Francolini which was deservedly and most warmly applauded.

Signor Cattaneo played the accompaniments to perfection, and the popular *mastro* deserves hearty thanks for the satisfactory results he has achieved in such a deserving cause.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon. Mr. F. H. May (Captain Superintendent of Police) presided, and there were also present Mr. Connor (Director of Public Works), Dr. Ho Kai, Dr. Hartigan, Dr. Ayres, (Colonial Surgeon), Mr. R. K. Leigh and Mr. Hugh MacCallum, Secretary.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MUCH NEEDED REFORM.

A report was given by a sub-Committee of the Board which was discussed at considerable length, pointing out that under the existing condition of things the Inspectors of Nuisances have no time to attend to scavenging. Inside houses, their duties being to attend exclusively to removal of refuse, scavenging and the removal of night soil.

The Committee, among other things, suggested that (a) house drains be in future kept in proper order; (b) all external matter and refuse regularly removed from the city; (c) every tenement be properly lime-washed once every 12 months; (d) the law regarding magazine floors and partitions be strictly enforced; (e) no nuisance of any kind allowed to exist inside any tenement.

To provide for this additional work the Committee proposed that the staff of Inspectors (now three only) be raised to five; the city be divided into eight sections and a sufficient number of foremen, assistants and interpreters be engaged to insure the thorough inspection of every house in the city of Victoria at least once in every three months. Finally, the Committee (which consists of Dr. Ayres and Messrs. F. H. May and R. K. Leigh) expressed the opinion that "it is by well organized and strict supervision only that the Chinese will be made to keep their houses in a clean and sanitary condition, and the illegal increase of scavenging floors with the resulting over-crowding be prevented. The fact that no such supervision existed, or was possible with the limited staff at the disposal of the Sanitary Board, was one of the chief contributory causes of the recent epidemic of plague."

The report was unanimously adopted.

ALL'S WELL; THAT ENDS WELL.

The subject of the utility or otherwise of closing up for ever the numerous wells situated in the crowded parts of the Colony, many of which are little better than stinking cesspools, was discussed, and it was ultimately decided to close all of them at once.

The consideration of other unimportant departmental affairs, which are not of general interest, preceded an adjournment for a fortnight.

EXCISE OFFICERS ON THE WAR-PATH.

A GERMAN OFFICER FINED.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. Hastings, G. Kley, chief officer of the German steamer *Nanyang*, was charged by Lam Sau-yun, excise officer No. 14, for unlawfully obstructing in the execution of his duty as an excise officer duly appointed under *Ordinances* of 1891.

The following evidence was led:

Lam Sau-yun, Excise Officer No. 14, stated that on the 6th instant at 3.30 p.m. he went on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with P.C. Watters and six other excise officers. P.C. Watters approached and spoke to the defendant, and he heard what was said. He (defendant) could speak English. P.C. Watters said "You are the Captain?" Defendant replied "I am the Chief Officer." Watters then told the defendant that the excise officers were going to search for opium on board the ship. Defendant said "No; have you got a permit?" Watters said that the ship could be searched without a permit. Defendant replied "You must get a permit from the German Consul or go away; the ship does not belong to you." P.C. Watters then asked for defendant's name, which he wrote on a piece of paper. In consequence of defendant's opposition no search for opium was made.

A. Watters, P.C. 107, stated that about 3.30 p.m. on the 6th instant he was ordered to go on board the German steamer *Nanyang* with excise officer No. 14 and others. On board the vessel he went to the defendant and told him that the Excise officers were going to search for opium on board the ship. Defendant wanted to be informed that he did not require one, defendant said he must have a written authority from the German Consul. The defendant went to the Excise officers and turned them out of the salvers' room. Witness saw excise officer No. 14 show his badge to defendant, and say in English (he can speak very good English) that he would be summoned if he obstructed him. The defendant then stated that the master was ashore, and it was his (the Captain's) orders that no one was to search the ship without a warrant. Witness then withdrew, and the party did not search.

For the defence defendant submitted that no one told him that they were Excise officers. He did not know who they were, so he stopped them and demanded a permit from the German Consul. He had been over two years in the *Nanyang*, and this was the second time they had been on board. The *Nanyang* was continually running to Hongkong.

Defendant was fined \$75 or in default three months' imprisonment, and was told by the Magistrate that this being a British port no Consul could interfere in such matters. The fine was paid.

HORRORS OF THE DEEP.

THE "MONGKUT" TO THE RESCUE.

The well known Hongkong-Bangkok liner *Mongkut*, Capt. C. Stoeham, which arrived here late last night from Bangkok, experienced very stormy weather in the China Sea, and her crew effected a very gallant and dangerous rescue on the high seas. This morning a *Telegraph* reporter boarded the *Mongkut*, and in an interview with the chief and second officers obtained the following interesting particulars:—

The *Mongkut* left Koh-i-chang on the 30th ult., and experienced fine weather and a north-easterly breeze to Pulo Obi; thence to Pulo Condor had similar weather. From the latter place to Cape Padar a moderate to fresh breeze was met, with every indication of an

approaching stiff north-easter. On nearing Cape Varella the unfeared gale, accompanied with fine rain, was encountered. There was a tremendous mountainous sea running, so that the vessel pitched heavily, rolling gunwales under and sloping "green monsters" fore and aft. From Cape Varella to North Reef similar weather was experienced; thence to port fresh moon and fine weather.

At 9.20 a.m. on the 6th instant, in lat. 17° 50' deg. east, the officer on watch sighted a large fishing junk in evident distress, her masts having gone by the board and the flimsy craft lying in the trough of the sea. The officer reported it to the Captain, and the ship's head was turned in the direction of the helpless vessel. On approaching the junk what appeared to be a bundle of bladders was seen lying on her deck, and the whistle was blown to arouse anyone who might be alive in her, but no response was made. However, Capt. Stoeham, not wishing to leave whilst there was a possibility of anyone being still aboard, steamed slowly round and blowing the whistle at the same time. After a while a poor miserable wretch shored his head and shoulders about the junk's rails, and although in the last stage of starvation he still had enough strength to move his arms feebly to and fro to attract attention. Owing to the mountainous sea that was running at the time, it was with great difficulty that a boat could be launched and manned by a volunteer crew in charge of Mr. N. Chichester, the chief officer. With the junk "rolling heavily, and in imminent risk of getting stoved in, the boat got alongside and an attempt—which was a very dangerous task to perform—was made to board her. This was effected successfully, and on getting on board the waterlogged craft a most horrible spectacle greeted the eyes of the rescuing party, four Chinamen in the last stage of starvation were found in a heap on the deck, and on investigation it was found to be extinct in two of them, death having come as a welcome relief to their sufferings. The other two were lifted into the ship's head, and after consigning the deceased to a watery grave, the junk was left to her fate.

The Japanese army having taken Pingyang there remains little to hear about it down here. The epidemic of dysentery continues. The Japanese reporters have been sent back to Chemulpo, and a number have left for Hiroshima. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Creelman were assured that there would be no more fighting at present and finally advised to return to Chemulpo.

SETTLING DOWN IN CHIMULPO.

By one of the last transports a large quantity of timber was brought to Chemulpo, evidently for the purpose of erecting barracks here for the winter. Japanese merchants have been taking advantage of this opportunity and are opening shops everywhere and foreign clothing is offered for sale. My eyes have been dazzled this morning by a purple waistcoat with a pink lining which was offered at a reasonable price by one of the chief shopkeepers.

COULD INUOUE ARRIVES.

On the 26th of October Count Inuou arrived to take charge of affairs in Korea. The Japanese Settlement was illuminated and made gay with flags in his honour. I have no doubt but that there will be more dir sommacy and less "playing at the gallery" now. A recent incident justifies this assumption. On the 1st of the 28th of October, one of the tide-walkers of the Customs service, reported that a Japanese sentry was stationed at the south-east corner of the Harbour Master's office challenging every one who passed. To any one who knows the situation of this place it will be evident that no one can pass to and from the jetty, either to go on board ship or land, without being challenged by a sentry. It must also be remembered that the place is in the General Foreign Settlement; nor does it even border the Japanese part of the Settlement, being separated therefrom by the Chinese Settlement proper. Lyon two European residents had occasion to go in that direction, when they were promptly challenged by the sentry with a fixed bayonet. Not paying any attention to the challenge the sentry approached, but when he reached them he grounded his gun. Complaint was made at the Japanese Consulate and an interpreter accompanied them to the spot, when they were again challenged. The sentry on being asked the meaning of his conduct replied that he had orders to challenge every one who passed. An explanation was therefore asked through the Japanese Consulate and the next morning the Captain came round and apologized, and thus ended happily what might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Olori's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure in Japan.

FOR PORT ARTHUR.

On the 26th inst. a large number of soldiers arrived from Seoul and encamped temporarily about Chemulpo. They are being embarked, rapidly, what might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Olori's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure in Japan.

The Viceroy has ordered that 500 soldiers shall patrol the city during the birthday festivities of the Empress Dowager to quell any disturbances of the populace on that occasion.

The Min and How-kwang magistrates have issued a notice requesting the people to have their houses decorated to-day and the ten following days on account of the Empress Dowager's birthday festivities.

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KOREAN NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE REBELS.

SPOL, October 28th.

The scene of the war as far as Korea is concerned has somewhat changed. Instead of fighting Chinese the Japanese have now Tongkak-to deal with. In the beginning of this month about 100 Koreans and 20 Japanese were sent south to disperse the Tongkak. The result was the arrival in Seoul after a few days of twenty wounded Korean soldiers. On the 12th inst. 700 Koreans and 1,000 Japanese left Seoul for the purpose of dispersing the so-called rebels. By latest accounts they had arrived at Sycouen. The despatch of Japanese troops against the Tongkak has had the same effect as flanking a red rag at a bull, and the few Koreans in the south who had alighted from the Tongkak have now joined them. Of course the Koreans not being armed cannot oppose well disciplined troops, but Europe at least will see the explosion of the fiction that there are any Koreans whatever who desire any aid from Japan. The Koreans are collecting their forces at Ch'eng-chou and it appears they wish to make a stand at that place. Of late they are enrolling men as volunteers and have been busy forging swords. But too much reliance cannot be placed upon the supposed strength of the Tongkak army makes. They have a most irritating way of entirely disappearing when an army marches against them, and appearing suddenly at unexpected places. All this to a superstitious Korean throws a halo of magic around the Tongkak. These sectarian fanatics are in a very small minority, but have been joined by the people for the purpose of ridding themselves of their common traditional way, the Japanese. Under any circumstances

the import trade is very brisk at present, large quantities of foreign goods, especially British cotton yarn and raw cotton, having been landed during the month. Native opium has been exported in considerable quantity, and the city, in spite of the recent unfortunate fire, presents an active and thriving aspect. A German firm has sent a foreign representative to this port to buy native produce, an example which will doubtless be followed by other firms when they perceive the advantage of doing away with the large number of middlemen who have hitherto made themselves necessary in every transaction between producer and buyer and reaped a richer harvest of gain than can be afforded in the present hard times. This action may be regarded

as to the Japanese army an undesirable event just at this time. Even although no decided stand can be made against the army a good deal of annoyance will certainly be caused.

The Tongkak influence extends as far as Namyang on the north, about 30 miles from Seoul. They proceed very slowly. On first entering a district they visit the people on their side (at present not a very difficult matter); then they take a census of the people. A number of men, proportionate to the whole population in a district, are enrolled as soldiers. A certain quantity of rice and other provisions is carefully stored for an emergency, and when the whole district is carefully canvassed they are ready to proceed to the next. No doubt the Japanese force which has just gone down will check their advance. Whether there will be a fight or not remains to be seen, but whether a battle takes place or not, the hatred of the Koreans for the Japanese will remain the same as ever, and it will take a tiring army to keep the people under. I have no doubt that any fighting that the Koreans do will be of the nature of guerrilla warfare. Two of the new magistrates who have been sent to Tongkak districts, namely Anyang and Ch'ongsan, were compelled to flee and were re-assigned to their posts by Japanese soldiers. The Japanese troops still remain there, having installed the magistrates as well as two of the neighbouring magistrates. The Japanese report a battle with the Tongkak in which they were dispersed, but Koreans from that part of the country deny any knowledge of a fight.

NO NEWS FROM PING-YANG.

The Japanese army having taken Pingyang there remains little to hear about it down here. The epidemic of dysentery continues. The Japanese reporters have been sent back to Chemulpo, and a number have left for Hiroshima. Mr. Villiers and Mr. Creelman were assured that there would be no more fighting at present and finally advised to return to Chemulpo.

SETTLING DOWN IN CHIMULPO.

By one of the last transports a large quantity of timber was brought to Chemulpo, evidently for the purpose of erecting barracks here for the winter. Japanese merchants have been taking advantage of this opportunity and are opening shops everywhere and foreign clothing is offered for sale. My eyes have been dazzled this morning by a purple waistcoat with a pink lining which was offered at a reasonable price by one of the chief shopkeepers.

COULD INUOUE ARRIVES.

On the 26th of October Count Inuou arrived to take charge of affairs in Korea. The Japanese Settlement was illuminated and made gay with flags in his honour. I have no doubt but that there will be more dir sommacy and less "playing at the gallery" now. A recent incident justifies this assumption.

On the 1st of the 28th of October, one of the tide-walkers of the Customs service, reported that a Japanese sentry was stationed at the south-east corner of the Harbour Master's office challenging every one who passed.

The sentry on being asked the meaning of his conduct replied that he had orders to challenge every one who passed. An explanation was therefore asked through the Japanese Consulate and the next morning the Captain came round and apologized, and thus ended happily what might have proved an unpleasant incident.

It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Olori's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure in Japan.

FOR PORT ARTHUR.

On the 26th inst. a large number of soldiers arrived from Seoul and encamped temporarily about Chemulpo. They are being embarked, rapidly, what might have proved an unpleasant incident. It is to be hoped that this will not occur again, in accordance with Mr. Olori's promise to the foreign representatives before his departure in Japan.

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CHUNGKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chungking, October 20th.

The month of September was remarkable for its heavy rainfall, nearly nine inches having been recorded. With the exception of perhaps three days, the sun was not visible at all, and the rain came down softly but persistently all the time. The temperature dropped from the previous high figures to a moderate 70° or 80°, and vegetation sprang from the ground, covering everything with a beautiful green mantle. The change into autumn was complete. This month, so far, is following the example of its predecessor, except that the rainfall has been much less, and residents hope for a chance of getting the mould off their leather articles and the dampness out of their houses before the winter really sets in. Boulders have been busy on the scene of the late fire erecting houses and shops in the same old style as heretofore, it evidently having proved too great an effort for the conservative natives to think of any improvement; and so things will go on until the next great fire, the time for which, it is hoped, may not be far distant.

The import trade is very brisk at present, large quantities of foreign goods, especially British cotton yarn and raw cotton, having been landed during the month. Native opium has been exported in considerable quantity, and the city, in spite of the recent unfortunate fire, presents an active and thriving aspect. A German firm has sent a foreign representative to this port to buy native produce, an example which will doubtless be followed by other firms when they perceive the advantage of doing away with the large number of middlemen who have hitherto made themselves necessary in every transaction between producer and buyer and reaped a richer harvest of gain than can be afforded in the present hard times. This action may be regarded

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Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.—94 per cent., prem. sales and buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8,000, paid up.—\$21, sellers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
CHINESE LOANS.
China Imperial Loan of 1886 £—11 per cent. premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.

Union Insurance Society of Canton.—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.
China Travel Insurance Company.—\$61 per share, sellers.
North China Insurance.—Tls. 175 per share, buyers.
Cant. & Insurance Co., Limited.—\$144 per share, sellers.
Yankee Insurance Association.—\$75, buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited.—Tls. 15 per share.

The China Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$164 per share, sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.—\$180 per share, sellers.
China Fire Insurance Company.—\$75 per share, sellers.

The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$108 per share, buyers.

SHIPPING.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
Tls. 174 per share, sellers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company.—\$66, buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited.—
\$10, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company.—\$46, buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—
\$6 per share, nominal.

China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—
\$1, per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited.—\$148 per share, sellers.
Lung Shan Refining Company, Limited.—\$48, sellers.

MINING.

Pearl Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$43 per share, sales and sellers.
Pukow Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.50 per share, sellers.

The British & Indian Co., Limited.—\$490 per share, sellers.

The Indo-China Gold Mining Co., Limited.—
\$100 per share, sellers.

Sociedad Anónima das Charbonnages du Tonkin.—
\$100 per share, sales and buyers.

The British Mining and Trading Co., Limited.—
\$100 per share, buyers.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company.—\$8 per share, premium, sellers.

General Wharf & Co., Limited.—\$18 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown.—
\$10 per share, sellers.

W. & W. Warehouse Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, sellers.

HOUSING.

Hongkong Hotel Company.—\$8 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures.

The Shantung Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.

LANDS AND BUILDING.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited.—
\$10 per share, buyers.

The Shantung Land Investment Co., Limited.—
\$10 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited.—\$20 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.

A. S. Weston & Co., Limited.—\$10, buyers.

Dixie Chocolates & Co., Limited.—\$18 per share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited.—\$5 per share, sellers.

H. C. Brown & Co., Limited.—\$34 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Home Manufacturing Company, Limited.—\$10 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company.—\$25 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company.—\$78 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakers Company, Limited.—
\$10 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited.—
\$4 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6, buyers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited.—
\$4.10 per buyer.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited.—\$70, buyers.

Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$3 per share.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T.—2/1.

Bank Bills, on demand 2/1.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1.

Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1.

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 2/1.

Credits, at 4 months' sight 2/1.

ON INDIA—

T. T.—190.

On Demand 190.

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T.—73.

Private, 30 days' sight 74.

Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 89.33.

Silver (per oz.) 29.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE—

For Straits and London.—Per Manila to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 8.30 A.M.

For Swatow & Bangkok.—Per Macau to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Singapore, London, and Hamburg.—Per

Volote to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per

Verona to-morrow, the 9th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. M. G. Allen.

Mr. T. de Berigny.

Mme de Berigny.

Mr. J. G. Buckie.

Mr. R. E. Chaudet.

Mme Chaudet.

Mr. H. Copley.

Mr. R. P. Dipple.

Mr. D. Ferguson.

Mr. J. Hansen.

Mr. W. S. Harrison.

Mr. G. Holmes.

Mr. J. E. Macrae.

Mr. Morton Jones.

Mr. Medhurst.

Major and Mrs. Moore.

Mr. C. Nielsen.

Mr. J. L. Plesser.

Mr. Sanderson.

Mr. and Mrs. Sampson.

Mr. F. H. Slagay.

Smith and family.

Capt. & Mrs. Strohman.

Mr. A. G. Stokes.

Rev. and Mrs. Walling.

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